TUESDAY MORNING,

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. CALISHED DAILY, SEMI-WREELY, AND WHERLY, BY RITCHIE & DUNNAVANT.

TERMS:

thatly Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the circh dollars if taken for a shorter period than one will decid dollars if taken for a shorter period than one will be compared to the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and set dollars for six months, payable in advance. For the set dollars for six months, payable in advance for \$0.0 to getly Enquirer \$0.0 per annum, or six copies for \$0.0 to getly Enquirer \$0.0 to make the containing year annum, or six copies for \$0.0 to getly Enquirer \$0.0 to getly \$0. TERMS:

E WERKLY-For TER lines or less, not insertienty five cents; for each continuance fifty cents, and advertisers are charged \$35 for one square of a good for two squares, and in that proportion retisements of a greater length, except Auctivation of the control of

A PROCLAMATION.

HERFAS, a communication has been received from the honorable GEORGE W. SUMMERS, ing his resignation as the Judge of the 18th Judicial of the take effect on the lat day of July next, and the lass been accepted by the Executive; therefore, in mity to law, the Sheriff of each of the counties of its, Cacell, Mason, Jackson, Putnam, Roane, and Kacompening said circuit, is hereby required to cause when for Judge of said circuit to be held on the twenty-said as at April next, at the places prescribed by can order my hand as Governor, and under the Sea of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 16th of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 16th day of March, 1858, and in the 82d year of the HENRY A. WISE.

wealth fovernor: GRORGE W. MUNFORD, Secretary of March 18—ctde be commonwealth

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a vacancy exists in the office of LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of this Commonwealth, the expration of the term for which a Lieutenant of the term for which a Lieutenant of the term for which a Lieutenant of the term for the constitution, and the cere latemathy having appointed WILLIAM L. JACKM. Esq., Lieutenant Governor pro tempore, until an each be made by the people; therefore, in conformity as, the Sheriff or Sergeant of each of the counties are the commonwealth is hereby required to see at election for a Lieutenant Governor to be held on the Thorstady in May next, at the places prescribed

under my hand as Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this lith day of March 1858, and in the 82d year of the sewealth. HENRY A. WISE.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA:

THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA:
A PROCLAMATION,
ORMATION having been received by the Execute, that a murder was committed on the night of the
estant, in Middletown, Frederick County, by PETER
SWOATH, a free negro, who has escaped from justice,
a now going at large; therefore I do hereby offer a
doff Ose Hundred Dollars to any person who shall
the said county of Frederick; and I do moreover reall officers of this Commonwealth, civil and militadrequest the people generally to use their best exto procure the arrest of the said Peter Allenaworth,
or may be brought to justice.

to provue the arrest of the said reter alloss workings be brought to justice.

number my hand as Governor, and under the Less
Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this
Seh day of March, 1858. HENRY A WISE.

6 Governor. GEORGE W. MUNFORD.

Sec'y of the Com'th.
Alleis with it as bright mulatto, about five feet instance in the same of the sa

. A monstache. Was dressed in a trac base, it is blue sitk vest much worn, new black silk has with him a black satchel, black cloth frock tied cassimere pants, and has fresh wounds on mand hand. March 27—d&c3w ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Millinery, Silk Goods, Straw Bonnets
Fints, Flowers and Ruches,
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CHARLES B. STUART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHLAND, HANOVER COUNTY, VA.,
L practice regularly in the Courts of the counse of financer, Caroline, and King William, and
d to any business in any of the Courts held in the
chmond.

Dec 23—direct

BARKSDALE & BROTHERS, OMMISSION MERCHANTS, RICHMOND, VA. OFFICE SKAR SHOCKOR WARRHOUSE. SERAL ADVANCES made on Consignments

GEORGE I, HERRING'S, COMMISSION AND GROCERY STORE, No. 56, Main STREET. EPS always on hand a full stock of Groceles,

Ersaiways on hand a full stock of reference which he invites his customers and the public gene also pays strict attention to the sale of country and it now prepared to furnish grain bags to his who wish to send their grain to him to sell.

GEO. I. HERRING. FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

SUITHERN GREENWOOD NURSERY.
ING on hand a choice variety of Fault
uses of my own raising and grafting, suffi-

mixeribers beg leave to call attention to their ock of Printing Types, Ornaments, its, Presses, &c., &c., a large supply of bey keep constantly en hand at their Type and ppe Foundry, No. 38, Gold Street, New York, aver full assortment of all articles required in a folice training.

on establishment, can supply the trade wit

e most liberal terms. Having printed the "Rick-aquiage" for upwards of ten years with type er materials purchased from Messrs. Hagan & t in preference to others.

Blooks will be furnished to the trade, and

FLY-BY-NIGHT.

eserved at Fifty Dollars by the season, of bollars it insured. One Bollar to the Groot Mares fed at Forty Cents per day. For

n plows, as well as a silver me

will consult their interest by using Cald-mple and efficient CORN PLANTER. This s the land, drops, covers and rolls, all at the u, and insures a full stand of corn without g.

manufacturing or seiling my Planters.
SUGAR MILLS.
turing de sizes SUGAR MILLS, for Sugar Cane. They are very substantial.
And fully warranted to stand and per-

SMOCRATIC EDITORS-A first class try paper with an extensive subscription list, vertising enoton, can be bought at a moderate extensive subscription of the most populous and tion of Virginia, and has been established for a. Persona desirous of purchasing will enquire tors of the "Enquirer." April 3—c3m

and wishing to engage in the Daws Besinxes, a desirable "pportunity by addressing J. S. B., Mow17—off

TEACHER WANTED.

TOPPORTUNITY.—A person having capital and the Clerk's office of the said court, on the first holden in the clerk's office of the said court, on the first holden in the clerk's office of the said court, on the first holden in the clerk's office of the said court, on the first hol

Grentleman, who is thoroughly qualified to struction in Latin and Greek, and who was the University of Virginia, can hear of a good sesistant instructor, by addressing D S. FARROR, At Palmyra, Va ULS, BROGUES, BROGUES -6,000 pair

N DEVEREUX,

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

MEADOW FARM FOR SALE OFFER at Private Sale my Farm, lying in the county of Prince William, adjoining the land of Judge Tyler and immediately on the Turnpike Road leading from Alexandria to Warrenton, and two and a half miles from Gainesville, a depot on the Manassas Gap Railroad, thirty-five miles distant from Alexandria; which place can be eached in two hours on the cars, This Estate contains Nine Hundred and Forty-one and a This Estate contains Nine Hundred and Forty-one and a Half Acres—about four hundred of which are in Wood and Timber. The balance in cleared and divided into nine Fields, all of them well watered by lasting Springs.—Broad Run—a large and never failing mountain stream—passes through the estate from West to East, bordering on which is a beautiful Meadow of one hundred acres, now well taken in Timothy-and blue grass, and not only valuable as a Meadow, but highly useful for grazing purposes. The uplands are rolling and susceptible of any degree of improvement.

degree of improvement.

The improvements are a large and commedious Dwell-The improvements are a large and commedicus Dwelling, with seven spacious rooms, four above and three below stairs, and the necessary out houses. Surrounding the yard is a large and flourishing Orchard of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, &c., of the finest varieties, and many of them in full bearing. Country Stores are numerous and convenient. The neighborhood is unsurpassed by any is the State for health and affords the best society.

best society.

Those wishing to purchase a fine country residence, will do well to call and examine this estate.

For further information, address Judge Z. Collins Lee, Baltimore, Md., or the Subscriber.

Da. JAS. W. P. MACRAE.

Buckland, Pr. William co., Va., April 14—ctf

JAMES RIVER ESTATE FOR SALE.

JAMES RIVER ESTATE FOR SALE.

OFFER this valuable estate for sale, in the county of Buckingham, known by the name of "Monte Video," (former residence of Judge Cabell.) It contains 2,230 acres, of which 200 acres are James River low grounds of the best quality. Large crops of corn, wheat and to bace; are annually made on this estate. It has all the ne cessary improvements. The negro quarters are all new with brick chimnies and plank floors. The tobacco houses are built of chesnut logs, and covered with chesnut shingles; has an orchard centaining upwards of 1,000 trees, of the most choice fruit—apples, pears, peaches, cherries, &c. It has the finest view on James River, mountain scenery, river, &c. It is well watered and healthy.

This estate is on the South side of James River—hav-

healthy.

This estate is on the South side of James River—having a covered bridge across James River, to the James River and Kanawha Canal, about a quarter of a mile from

the estate.

As I wish to move my negroes South, a bargain may be had by early application to see in Richmond.

Peter F. Ayres, my overseer, will show the estate.

CHAS. Y. MORRISS.

Also, for sale, 2,000 acros of heavily timbered land, in the s8me county. This land is in its virgin growth, and lies same 2½ to 4½ miles from the James River and Kanawha Canal, 110 miles from Richmond, and 30 miles from Lynchurg. Lynchburg.

Persons wishing to got rail road tyes, stave timber, aloop poles, &c., will do well to take a look at it.

March 5—ctd

CHAS. Y. MORRISS.

VALUABLE FRANKLIN LAND FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale, privately, the Tract of Land'upon
which I now reside, in Franklin County, three miles
west of the Courthouse, on both sides of the Pig river,
and immediately on the turnpike road, leading from
Lyuchburg to Juckenaville, and in twenty-eight miles of
the Big Lick Depot, upon the Virginia and Tennessee
Railroad, with a good turnpike from Danville to the Depot. This tract contains, by recent survey fifteen hundred and eighty acres, and is particularly adapted to the
growth of Tobacco. Corn and Wheat, with several hundred acres fine tobacco land yet to clear; four-fiths of the
tract being original growth, and portions of it very heavily
timbered. The improvements consists of a Dwellin;
House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Ice House, Stables, Corn
Cribs, Negro Cabins, Tobacco Barns, &c., all new.
There is upon this tract a new Saw Mill, with sufficient
water-power to carry any kind of machinery; this Mill is
within two miles of kocky Mount, the county seat. This
land can be divided into three tracts, with equal portions
of cleared land upon each. Terms accommodating. My
addiess Rocky Mount, Franklin County, Va.

Mar 3—c2m

R. H. HAIRSTON. VALUABLE FRANKLIN LAND FOR SALE.

Mar 2—c2m R. H. HAIRSTON.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME AND VALUABLE

PARM FOR SALE.

INTENDING to go South in the Fall, I again effer for sale that beautiful farm at Robiou's Station, on the Danville Reliroad, ten miles above Richmond, in Chesterfield county, on such terms as cannot fail to please those who may wish to purchase a desirable home in Eastern Virginis.

The Parm contains nearly 600 acres, 300 arable and 300 in wood. The arable land is highly improved and very productive. The wood and timber alone are more than sufficient to pay the price asked for the farm, with a first rate market on the premises. The improvements con-

My son, resulting and more particular information may be had by applying to Mesers. Goddin & Apperson or to the subscriber, in person or by letter, to Proctor Creek, Chesterfield county.

April 6—c8t

WM H. JOHNSON.

FARM IN HANOVER FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale privately, his farm in Hamover county, lying about one and a half miles from the mountain road, and about eight miles from Ashland. It contains 169 aeres, (old survey,) about two-fiths of which is cleared, and well adapted for wheat, corn and tobacco. The balance is wood land, about one-half of which is oak of original growth. There is a house containing six large rooms, and the necessary out houses attached.

ached.

TERMS—One third cash; balance in 12 and 18 months.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, who can be usually cound at Dabney & Cocke's, corner of troad and 7th sts.

RO. W. BIGELOW.

April 6—c6w

LAND IN AMELIA FOR SAI.E.

THE subscriber will sell privately, his present residuace, known as the "Oaks," containing 800 acres, more than a half of which is in original growth and pines, it lies in the angle formed by the junction of Deep creek and Apparattox river, 8 miles from Chula Depot and 12 miles from Mattoax Depot on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, 6 miles from Clover Hill Railroad, 27 miles from Petersburg and 30 miles from Richmond, Good Springs, and rivulets are throughout thewhole farm it is needless to detail all the advantages attached to the farm, as I invite the inspection of all persons disposed to purchase. Terms to suit the purchaser, and the purchaser can view of a sale I shall go on to prepare for a small crop of oats, corn, tobacco, &c., and the purchaser can take crops stock, hands and everything appertaining to he farm. There is 50 bushels of wheat seeded on tobacco tlots.

WM. H. ROBERTSON.

March 1—wtf.

bill to the subscriber.

POWERS' GREAT PHOTOGRAPH, AMBRO.

TYPE AND MELAINOTYPE FACTORY,

No 151 Main street, Richmond, Va.

TWO hundred and seventy five thousand Likenesses taken at this establishment since 1850.

POWERS is now engaged in making pictures of Members of the Legislature. The number contracted for is 40,000.

MR. POWERS has introduced a new style of Picture, From one sitting a million or more of contex can be added.

cost.

Ambrotypes, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Mclainotype, and every known style of Picture made, and at the lowest prices Warranted satisfactory, or no charge is made.

The public, and particularly those who have friends in the Legislature, are respectfully invited to call and see Pictures of the members of the Legislature, to be seen only at Powers' Picture Factory, No. 151 Main street.

Feb 6—cw3m

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

NOTICE is MERREY GIVEN—In pursuance of the
Statuse in such cases made and provided, that on
the 3rd day of May next. I, Daniel Lloyd, of the county of
Talbot, in the State of Meryland, guardian in the said
State of Daniel Lloyd, Jr. and Upshur Lloyd, of the sid
County and State, shall make application to the Circuit
Court of Accomac county, in the State of Virginia, by
petition praying, that the proportions of the said Daniel
Lloyd, Jr. and Upshur Lloyd, of the proceeds of the said
of the Tract of Land in Upshur's Neck, in the said county
of Accomac, sold by virtue of the decree of the said
Court in the suit of Archibald Stirling, Jr. and wife, and
others, against Daniel Iloyd, Jr. and others, and also
their proportions of the rent of the said tract of land for
the year 1857, may be paid over to me as guardian as
aforesaid or to my agent or attorney, and that I, the said
Daniel Lloyd, guardian as aforesaid, may be authorized
to receive the same, in like manner as if I had been appointed guardian of the said Daniel Lloyd, Jr. and Upshur Lloyd in the State of Virginia, and to remove the
same to the State in which I was appointed and qualified
as guardian as aforesaid.

DANIEL LLOYD.

March 26—cwiw DANIEL LLOYD.

VIRGINIA—IN CHANCERY—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Goochland County, on the 7th day of December, 1857:

B. B. Ayres, sheriff of Goochland county, and as such administrator of John F. Clarke, dec'd, Plaintiff, Against

Against
Temple Singleton, adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed of David P. Cocke, dec'd; Samuel C. Mitchell and Martha his wife and other

The object of this suit is to procure a sale of the resistant mentioned in the will of David P. Cocke, dec'd, determine the rights of the parties under the will, and estate mentioned in the will of David P. Cocke, dec'd, determine the rights of the plaintif to have the will, and especially the right of the plaintif to have the legacy of one hundred and fifty dollars to his intestate, John F. Cocke, dec'd, paid out of the said real estate in case of a deficiency of personal assets, and to have a distribution of the proceeds of said sale and of the personal estate, in accordance with the determination of the Court as to the meaning and intent of the said testator.

It appearing by an affidavit filed in this cause, that the defendants, Samuel C. Mitchell and Martha his wife are not residents of this State; it is ordered, that they appear within one month after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interest.

VIRGINIA:—At rules held in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, the 7th day of April, 1858:

John Thomas Rockwood,

Plaintiff,

Against

Against
Wellington Goddin, executor of Henry W. Sharpe, decessed, James Rockwood, Ann Eliza Rockwood, Martha
Jans Rockwood, Lucy Hubbard Rockwood, Sarah Margarate Rockwood, and Charles Curtis Rockwood, the three
last named of whom are infants under the age of twentyone years.)

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendants.

The object of this suit is to recover of the defendants.

ded, by the said Henry W. Sharpe; and affidavit having been made and filed, that the defendants above name (except the defendant, Wellington Goddin, executor as aforesaid) are non-residents of this Commonwealth, the said defendants are notified to appears; the rules to be

PICKPOCKETS DEPEATED.

FIVE THOUSAND MEN WANTED to sell our new PATENT LOCK, both on and off the wallet, which secures the wallet against accidental loss, and is outselling every thing before offered to the public. Every one who sees and learns its utility, will wish to possess it.—

For particulars, please send stamp.

March 31—cw4w*

DICKINSON & BATE.

Hudson, Michigas.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

BY RITCHIE & DUNNAVANT. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1858 ENGLISH AFFAIRS-THE DERBY MINISTRY The following extract from a late popular fiction, presents a just idea of the present situation of the British Cabinet :

"Were you ever a member of the opposition, sa tirical and positive? and did an adroit minister, whom you had badgered overmuch, ever say suddenly to you, with a twinkle in his eye, 'you are right, my lads, govern the country?' And on that did your great beart collapse like a pricked bladder? and did your poor littlemead find out that it is easy to see and say one side of things three sided, but the hardest thing on earth to balance alternatives?-Eh?"

So it is. The eloquence of Lord Derby in the House of Lords, and Mr. D'Israell in the Lower House, has been employed for years past in the easy task of picking to pieces the carefully prepared measures of their political adversaries. Wit and tact and pluck have not been wanting-neither have frequent opportunities for the more important display o pass unemployed.

Now the Opposition changes places with the Administration, and the noble Lord and his very efficient co-adjutor furnish a daily exemplification of the axiom, that it is more difficult to demolish than to construct. Indeed, they find themselves altogether precluded from the chance of building up any system of measures which bears the peculiar stamp of their own party principles, or for which they can claim originality of conception. The fact is patent that they are obliged to adopt, without material alterations or additions, every prominent measure of the previous

The "London Times" has ranged itself in avowed opposition to the new Cabinet, and with characteristic ability rings all the changes on a state of things which is the inevitable result of circumstances, and cannot be imputed as a fault to the Derbyites, however conclusive may be the moral triumph which it secures to the statesmanship of Lord Palmerston. And in justice to the new ministry it must be conceded that the position which they have assumed is not so diametrically opposed either to their past professions, or to the principles of ultra conservatism, as it might appear to a casual observer. That the same men who opposed the inception of the war in China, may concur with their epponents in the best means of leading the war to a satisfactory result, after the continuance of the war has become inevitable, in volves no necessary or probable contradition .-The final extinction of the East India Company is, indeed, the completion of a liberal triumph. The republication of which cannot fail to interest our overthrow of an immense politico commercial association, where the means of its consummation are regarded in one unbroken connection, is a clear defeat of the ulra-conservative sentiments of toryism. But this defeat was accomplished before Lord Derby was called into power. One by one, the powers and privileges of the East India Company have been totally withdrawn or stringently restricted, until the Company has been stript of its political importance. That it should long continue to wear the emblems of departed strength, is morally impossible. To oppose a sentence for the "coup de grace," Lord Derby must cease to occupy the position of a conservative, especially the position of liberal conservatism, which his partisans now re recent as the basis of their party association. He to stop the further advance of revolution; but he must himselfpbecome a revolutionist, in order to re store a state of things which, at this day, would be as great a novelty to the British public as if it had never

once existed. The partial political success of Lord Derby is itself conclusive evidence that he has never been so thoroughly attached to the cause of monopoly and estriction, as to urge the practicability or expediency of driving revolution backwards. No. The worst that can be said of the premier is that he is a warm partisan of that respectable class of old fogies, who old to the doctrine that revolutionary improvement n England has reached the utmost desirable stage o advancement. This doctrine is bad enough, but it is India bill.

So far as the Reform bill is concerned, the Tory ministry has stretched the practicable limit of its

All things taken into consideration, the members o the New Cabinet have entered upon their tenure of power not ungracefully. How long they may be ble to maintain it, is another question.

MARSHAL PELISSIER AS AMBASSADOR. Foreign correspondents of our leading journals have been spinning out numerous contradictory spe culations as to the motive and intent of Marshal Pe issler's appointment as Ambassador to England .-Whether it means peace or war, menace or conciliation: whether it is the result of a characteristic stroke of the Napoleonic dynasty, appeasing opposite senti nents without departing from that imperial policy which alike disregards English and anti English sym pathies; whether the mission of a bluff soldier, not at all distinguished for conciliatory inclinations, will not present a sufficient propitiation to the sanguinary order of anti-English Bonapartists, which has so lately prevailed to render certain French colonels the aughing stock of Europe; and whether this sacrifice o the furies will not be equally efficacious, not withtanding that subsequent developments may indicate a conciliatory intent; all these questions, and nany similar ones, have furnished ample material for he shrewd conjectures of those of our countrymen abroad who make it their task to furnish us with views of European policy, prepared with especial rerence to the requirements of the American market. From what we can gather from facts, independent-

y of ingenious speculations, we are inclined to think hat too much importance has been attached to this change in the French embassy at London. As we anderstand the facts of the case, they stand thus: An attempt was made on the life of the French Em

peror, in which attempt, as it seems, certain foreign efugees, residing in England, were implicated. This offered the opportunity for a loyal demonstration, intended to produce the effect of a real or pretended attachment of the French people to the person of the Emperor. Whether or not this attachment was real ly intense enough and general enough to have denanded the remonstrance of Count Walewski or the defiance of the French colonels, it was surely the in terest of the Emperor to have it appear so. There can be no doubt that both the diplomatic and military epistles published shortly afterwards, were penned in obedience to a signal from head-quarters, and were intended to act upon public sentiment in France, instead of governmental policy in England. Lord Palmerston understood the movement of his august ally and seconded it, with a view to furthering the foreign policy of England, which, in this instance. coincided with the home policy of France. Had the English Minister been as careful of his own interests, he would have accomplished the same object in a more guarded manner. Lord Derby has followed up the course indicated by his predecessor. Count despatch which sufficiently indicates that the refugee | tive was required to offer the majority an opportunity question never did seriously threaten to disturb Anglo French relations. There has been no reconciliation, for the simple reason that no cause of rupture has required one. Official congratulations over the Imperial escape have received additional sclat from the bombastic display of the military and the Pick-

wicklan proprieties of a diplomatic correspondence, which accidentally upset an English cabinet because they failed to play out the farce secundum artem. All this, we humbly conceive, is about as nearly connected with the mission of Pelissier, as it is with he science of pure mathematics. There is no neces sity, in this instance, for far fetched calculations conserning the inscrutable policy of Napoleon III. We venture to opine that the whole matter may be satisfactorily explained without resort to a supposed interruption of friendly relations. If there were a deless amicable diplomatic achievement to be performed, the Emperor would scarcely remove it from the agency of M. de Persigny, or entrust it to the management of the Marshal Pelissier. There is no man whose interests are more identified with those of Na poleon III. than-are the interests of Persigny. His fortunes have been attached to those of his master through all the vicissitudes of a chequered life. He

has shared his exile and his poverty. He was one of

employed in posts of the highest honor and most intimate confidence. He has merited and retained imperial favor by the entire and unscrupulous devotion of an astute intellect and long experience to the advancement of his patron's interests and the enforcement of his commands.

If any extraordinary significance is to be attached to the change at London, we are as yet enabled to read but two indications. The Emperor needs the services of Persigny at home, and Anglo-French rela tions are sufficiently tranquil to be entrusted to inferior agents.

Marshal Pelissier is Indeed entirely incompetent

had no experience in that line. Unless he is wonder. fully mis-represented, he is not even what is called an accomplished soldier. From first to last he has won reputation mainly by personal prowess and a daring courage which has given him a much stronger faith in hard fighting than in scientific manouvres. It is evil dent that he does not go to England for the purpose of conducting negotiations. He will make a fine figure in the Queen's drawing room. He will recount of didactic or impassioned rhetoric been permitted Duke of Cambridge. He will be popular at the in nomination. The vote stood thus: Horse Guards. He will examine English fortifications and barracks, and review British troops. He will make a bluff, hearty, soldier-like speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner. In a word, with all the privileges and pleasures of a rank nominally equal to that of royal ty itself, the brave old soldier will reap the reward for the many hard blows which have knocked him up from a subaltern's sabre to a marshal's baton, in the careless enjoyment of luxurious ease. In the meantime, all the business matters of the French embassy at London will be skilfully managed by some one of those diplomatists, (there are many such.) who, not-London will be skilfully managed by some one of withstanding superior intellect and learning, as well as long diplomatic experience, have never had sufficient interest at court to rise above the grade of a

> unusual for a European court to reward military achievements after this inappropriate fashion. This which an old war horse has been led out to prance | the Union. on parade, under the mere trappings of a high diplo-

OPINION OF A GREAT FRENCH PHILOSOPHER ON THE RESOURCES OF VIRGINIA .- ITS CON-NECTION WITH THE CAUSE OF INTERNAL IM-

Sciences and of the Imperial Senate, has just pub lished in two large octaves, his Productive Forces of Nations—a work on which he has been employed collaterally, for the two years past. His purpose was to survey the progress of the principal countries of Christendom during the first haif of the present century. The valuable volumes are intended as an Introduction to the official Reports of the French Commission deputed to the London Exhibition of 1851. The knowledge and philosophy, and in the mathematics for most the personal case have been drawn from the best sources, and are systematically digested and annotated. The United States, whose advances exparticularly cited and complimented. The strug gle of New with Old England, in manufactures, has his farvid wishes; he calls the rivalry a second war of Independence. The notice of Virginia, in the second volume, commences with an elegant tribute to Washington, and emphatic praise of the veneration for the Union. 'No King, no Emperor, ever received after his demise, homage so extensive, so precious, so touching, so glorious.' Judging by her superficies, her soil, her products, her mineral riches, her rivers, and her intellectual endowments, Virginia, he thinks, must have splendid destinies. If she should duly avail berself of her resources, she will be able, erlions of inhabitants, a flourishing mercant le marine

great fisheries; her productive industry will be decu M. Depin is a true philopher. He demonstrate great results by an accurate employment of facts and figures. And the cheering assurance which is thus fornished, on the authority of a great name, of the rapid development of that power and importance to which our State must sooner or later attain, reaches us most opportunely at the present moment. We have just passed the crisis of a severe struggle. A few weeks since, the alternative of advancement in, or retreat from the great work of State progress, hung fearfully in an even balance. The opponents of internal improvements had, for years past, been advancing with compacted forces, intent on severing the State Government from further participation in the work of State improvement. They had succeeded in maining, until it was nearly powerless for the task, the right arm of State finance. Some of them were even employing questions of federal politics. with a view to the final detriment of the public works of the State; and certain politicians were secretly and epenly assailed and misrepresented in various manners, lest their personal popularity might add

strength to the cause of internal improvement .-One set of men were actively engaged in subject ing a large portion of the State to commercial dependence on Baltimore. Others have joined with these to create a similar financial dependence. Matmade to overshadow the great question of interior development. While odious taxation has been employed to sink State credit, a premeditated outery was raised against the Banks, and every attempt made to create the impression, that bad currency, instead of bad taxation, depressed the value of State securities, and impeded the advancement of State works.

Every device was employed, and all were made to

concentrate on one object. So active, so vigilant, so persevering, so untiring were these combined efforts of a minority, that the majority, without a common understanding, without organization, divided by local jealousies, were inefficient for the proper guar dianship of the one interest which commanded their sympathies and endeavors. The majority, the friends of improvement, met with defeat after defeat, at the hands of an anti-improvement minority. The in most limits of their citadel of strength were invaded, until they were driven to the very last issue, which they were obliged to dispute under the heavy disad vantage, not only of previous defeat, but also of a constitutional restriction on the power of the majority. The question was at last tried: Shall the State abandon entirely, to inadequate private enterprise, the further continuance of internal improvements?-The majority were routed on this last issue. The Legislature adjourned without voting a dollar of appropriation to the great lines of internal communication. Had this decision been final, the cause of internal improvement would have received its death blow. Had the members of the General Assembly returned to their homes at this juncture, State enterprise would have been damned with the stigms of Walewski has concluded the correspondence with a dimpracticability." The interference of the executo ratrieve to some extent the consequences of a total defeat. An extra session was called. A sense of common danger animated them to one successful effort-one, and but one; yet that was sufficient to establish obedience to the desire of the people, that their legislators shall never resign their official functions without extending some assistance to the great enterprises, on the completion of which so much in dividual capital and State credit has already been staked beyond the possibility of withdrawal. This single triumph may possibly appear a small thing in the eyes of those who regard the struggle as mere trial of strength between contending parties But the vast extent of present interests at stake. and the still more significant future contingencies which it involves, render this triumph inestimably greater than every previous defeat. It is true that party, by uniting and consolidating the support of the friends of smaller works, were permitted to pass unemployed. It is true that taxation is still arrayed against improvement. It is true that legislation still operates to render Virginia the provincial dependant of Baltimore and New York. But all this and much more, equally disastrous and mortifying, cannot avail to outweigh the great issue which has been decided.

VIRGINIA WILL COMPLETE HER PUBLIC WORKS .-

perial power. Since then, he has been constantly | hopefully and patiently labor for the great consum mation before us. With this determination in th hearts of the people, the finesse of a minority cauco long prevail to depress Virginia to a condition of financial exhaustion and commercial dependence.

APRIL 20, 1858.

SENATOR HUNTER'S SPEECH.

We have hitherto been prevented from finding rofor Senator Hunter's Kaneas speech, which we com nence publishing this morning and shall conclude in Monday's paper. This admirable oration has beustly admired in every portion of the Union and is worthy of its distinguished author. We need say no nore to recommend its careful and earnest perusal. We hope to be able to lay before our readers at oc for the management of diplomatic affairs. He has casional intervals, the speeches of Senator Mason and the Virginia members of the House, upon Kansas and

THE DEMOCRACY OF NORTH CAROLINA Assembled in State Convention at Charlotte, on the 14th just , to nominate a Governor. There were about six hundred delegates in attendance, as we learn through the South Side Democrat. The second day, John W. Ellis, Esq., of Rowan, was nominated Crimean adventures with his former comrade the on the first ballot, W. W. Holden, Esq., being also

Whole number of votes cast, 47,848, of which El-lia received 25,041; Holden, 21,594; Thomas Ruffin, of Alamance, 432; Thomas Ruffin, of Wayne, 771. Mr. Bledsee, of Wake, as a friend of Mr. Holden, requested and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The motion was adopted without a dis-

senting voice.

John Kerr, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the following report:

Whereas, pursuant to the usage of the Democratic party, a Convention of Delegates representing the Democratic voters of the different counties of the State, has assembled in the town of Charlotte, it is the State and of the country at large. Be it, there

cient interest at court to rise above the grade of a conseiller d'ambassade.

To those of our readers who may express surprise at such an arrangement, we may explain that it is not of the immediate admission of Kansa under the Le compton Constitution, and regard that measure as essential to the quiet of the country, and an act of simple justice, the rejection of which can only be viewed as a blow simed at the equality of States in 2. Resolved, That Thos. Bragg, by the manner in

which he has discharged the duties of his office of Chief Magistrate of this State, has established a char-acter for high Executive talent and secured the confidence and respect of all good citizens of the State; and we hereby tender him, in behalt of our constitu-ents the expression of their high admiration and best wishes for his happiness and success through life. The Paris correspondent of the "New York Journa"
of Commerce" communicates the following items, a

3. Resolved has an applicate and a coccess through the
sources of the different sections of the State fostered
and developed, and to that end believe that such aid should be given towards the forwarding to comple-tion of the works of Internal Improvement already egun, and the construction of such others as may b deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing onerous burdens on

public lands, or the proceeds thereof as unconstitu-tional, Anti-Democratic and impolitic, and its agita-tion at the present time as eminently unpatriotic, be-cause, being wholly impracticable, the sole tendency of such agitation must be to divide and distract the only party upon which the South can rely for the de-feace of her rights and interests in the Union. In presenting the foregoing resolutions as the plat-

Resolved. That the course pursued by our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, in voting to admit Kaneas under the Lecompton Constitution, meets our unqualified approval; and, that we extend our cordial and sincere thanks to that conservative and patriotic band of Democrats in the Northwho, with a patriotism as broad as this Union, have sustained the National Administration and the constitutional rights of the States, and that we are proud to caim them as political brethren.

Resolved, That was regard the action of those mem-

here from the South, who opposed the admission of Kanass under the Lacompton Constitution, as calcu-lated to peril the best interest of this Union and as w profess to represent.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED

STATES. The seventh volume of Bancroft's History of the Inited States is shortly to be issued, and the Boston "Post" publishes extracts from advanced sheets which have been exhibited to the editor. This new rolume contains a history of the events of the year 1774 when the British shut up the port of Boston and tried to starve its inhabitants into submission .-Mr. Bancroft shows how the people of that town were sustained by the contributions and sympathies of every part of the country. He thus speaks of the

spirit that filled Virginia and Washington : "On the affairs of Massachusetts the temper of the ne that the measures which the Administration are most violently pursuing, are opposed to every princi-ple of natural justice. He was certain that it was neither the wish nor the interest of any government on the continent, separately or collectively, to set up independence, but he rejected indignantly the claim imposition that can be heaped upon us, till custom and use shall make us tame and abject slaves.' From and use shall make us take and spect slaves. From the first he was convinced that there was not 'any thing to be expected from petitioning.' 'Ought we not, then,' he exclaimed, 'to put our virtue and fortitude to the severest test?' Thus Washington reasoned privately with his friends. In the Couvention. with such delight that the one was compared to Cicero, the other to Demosthenes. But Washington, the never was able to see distress without a desire uttered the wish to raise one thousand men, subsist them at his own expense, and march at their head for the relief of Boston."

Delaware was so much in earnest, that it devised plans for sending relief annually. All Maryland and all Virginia were contributing liberally and cheerful ly; being resolved that the men of Boston, who were deprived of their daily labor, should not lose their daily bread, nor be compelled to change their residaily bread, nor be compelled to change their residence for want. In Fairfax county, Washington presided at a spirited meeting and headed a subscription paper with his own gift of fifty pounds. A special chronicle could hardly enumerate all the generous deeds. Beyond the Blue Ridge, the hardly emigrants on the banks of the Shenandoah, many of them Germana, met at Woodstock, and with Muhlenburg, then appearance to be a military chief, devoted man, and a soon to be a military chief, devoted themselves to the cause of liberty. Higher up the Valley of Virginia where the plough already vied with the rifle, and the hardy hunters, not always rang-ing the hills with their dogs for game had also begun o till the soil, the summer of that year ripened th wheat fields of the pioneers, not for themsives alone. When the sheaves had been harvested, and the corn threshed and ground in a courty as yet poorly provided with barns or mills, the backswoodsmen of Au gusta county, without any pass through the mountains that could be called a road, noiselessly and modestly delivered at Frederick, one hundred and thirty seven

PASSPORTS TO MEN OF COLOR. Senator Wilson recently applied at the State Department for a passport for D. J. S. Rock, a colored man, of Boston, and received the following reply

To the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senate Chamber:
Sir-I have had the honor to receive your note of yesterday, with its accompaniments.
In reply, I have to inform you that it is not the practice of the department to issue any other paper than passports to persons going abroad from this ship, has never since the foundation of the Govern ment been granted to persons of color. No change ment over granted to persons of color. No change in this respect has taken place in consequence of the decision of the Dred Scott case. Returning the inclosure in your letter I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M. A., F. S. A., &c. Mr. Perry, the Richmond, Va. Agent of the London Printing and Publishing Company, has very oblimade peculiarly interesting from the fact that they contain very beautifully executed steal engravings of Napoleon III, and The Empress Eugenie.

Wm. G. Stevens, Esq., of Rockingham, has re igned his seat in the House of Delegates-having determined to remove Southward for the benefit of his health. For five sessions Mr. S. has been a va luable representative.

The gross receipts of the Washington Lecture o Edward Everett, in Charleston, amount to \$1,904; in Savapush \$1,000 and in Augusta \$800. Mr. Everett the most efficient instruments of his elevation to im- With this guiding star kept steadily in view, we may delivered his address in Columbia on Friday.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS-1st Session THERSDAY, APRIL 15 1858

Mr. Fessenden moved a resolution that the Secretary of War give information respecting all the contracts for the supply of the army in Utah made without public notice being given; agreed to. He also offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn on the first Monday in June 1981, it he to ment on the first first Monday in June next, it be to meet on the first of November. Luid over.
On motion of Mr. Hunter, the diplomatic appro

ristion bill was taken up and passed Mr. Crittenden moved that the Utah telegraph bill Mr. Houston gave notice that on Monday he would

nove for a protectorate over Mexico.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

The Pacific Railcoad bill was then taken up.

Mr. Polk spoke on his amendment in regard to the eastern terminus of the road. If the mouth of the Big Sious be the terminus, twenty two States are entirely south of that parallel, and only four North of it; while the parallel carried to the Atlantic would intersect a part of Canada, and be as near Montreal as Baltimore. He elaborated at great length on the advantages of the 35th degree parallel over all others. There is no tunnelling to be done, and no grade so steep as on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Mr. Mason thought the proposition was one which might well create misgivings in the breast of the most speculative and inconsiderate. It involved the initiation of a new and economical policy on the part of the Government, and was, besides, based on considerations which were rather illusory than substential. tions which were rather illusory than sub-tential.— Rail roads running through the most populous regions were generally unprofitable to stockholders. What would be the up-hot of this great undertaking? The attempt to effect it according to the terms of the pending bill would speedlip result in the bankruptcy of the contractors, and then it would be urged that Congress having begun the work was morally committed to see it completed; and Congress, after having completed it, would next be held bound to defray the expense of working it. Under such a system we should have a Government not only of overshadow-ing public patronage, but also one of public plunder and peculation. He could aid by his vote in the in-auguration of no policy so ruinous and demoralizing. A brief colloquy here ensued between Mr. Gwin and Mr. Mason, the former of whom desired to ask time Power? Or would be drive California even now

the latter if he was in favor of any Pacific Rail Road, or was he prepared to see California sundered from the Union in case of war with any great maritime Power! Or would be drive California even now to consider the advantages of a separation from the Atlantic States! Mr. Mason, in reply, stated that he was in favor only of such a Pacific Rail Road as might be built and worked by private capital. He had too much confidence in the ability of California to defend herself to fear her conquest by any maritime Power; but, if called to cheose between her voluntary withdrawal from the Union or the adoption of an economical system which would inevitably result an economical system which would inevitably result in transforming the whole theory and working of our Government, he should be compelled to elect the former alternative as the lesser evil. After some further debate, without coming to any

action, the bill was postponed till to morrow.

After passing some half dozen private bills, the Senate adjourned till to morrow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. John Cochrane, of the committee of com-merce reported a bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors. He re narked that it was framed with a view to economy onsidering the present condition of the treasury.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, also reported a river

Mr. Cochrane wanted to make these bills a special Mr. Clemens objected

and harbor bill.

Mr. Cochrane reported a bill to amend the act of 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers on steam ships and other vessels.

passed. Mr. J. Cochrane, from the same committee, report- in Norfolk. Mr. Cobb, from the committee on the public lands made an adverse report on the bill to grant lands to

the several States for the promotion of agriculture mnd the mechanics arts.

Mr. Waldridge submitted a minority report.

Mr. Stephens made an ineffectual effort to proce the consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senat bill to establish an auxiliary guard for the protection of life and property in the city of Washington. The bill was debated on its merits by several gen-

tlemen, but without coming to a vote on the measur the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1858. SENATE.
The Chair submitted three communications from the War Department relative to improvements in Cal ifornia; to the action of a board of officers on the im-proved arms of J. M. Ward; and to the cost of pub-lication of the exploring excedition in the North Pa-cific ocean, &c.; all of which were referred. Mr. Hunter reported a bill making certain appro

priations.

Mr. Iverson presented several private bills.

Mr. Hamlin presented several memorials, among them one asking to revert a grant of lands to improve the navigation of the Des Moines river, in Iowa; one asking a repeal of the duty on sugar; and one ask ing an appropriation of money to build a double track railroad around the rapids of the Des Moines river—

all referred.

Mr. Clark called up the bill providing for the arrest and return, to the District of Columbia, of persons accused of violation of law, who have escaped be yord the jurisdiction of the District officers; passed. The private calendar was then taken up and seve al cases disposed of.
In further earnest of its disposition to work indus

Congress on the 7th of June, the Senate determined to sit on Saturday instead of adjourning to Monday HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The day was devoted to private bills, several of which were disposed of. The House refused, by a

ecided vote, to adjourn over until Monday. SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858. Senate.—Mr. Foot withdrew his resolution that the Senate re-assemble on the first Monday in November and introduce the same proposal in the shape of a hill, which was read twice and laid over for a further con-

Mr. Hunter made an earnest endeavor to take up the deficiency bill.

Messrs. Fessenden and Trumbull, with equal earnestness, opposed taking it up until the Senate shall have time to consider it, Mr. Fessenden saying that

winter in the Rocky mountains.
Finally the bill was made the special order for half past 12 o'clock on Monday. Mr. Hale previously moving to amend by adding an additional section that no contract be henceforth entered into by any officer of the Government except under law or under an appropriation adequate for its fulfilment.

The act of May 1st, 1820, so provides, except in the active section of the Government and Mr. Hale's the the Governm

the quartermaster's department, and Mr. Hale's amendment is intended to cover that omission.

The Pacific Rail Road bill was taken up. Mr. Benjamin considered it obvious that they could not agree on any route, with diminished Treasury loans Senators imagine they could pass the bill.

He would therefore move, as a test vote, that the urther consideration of the subject be postponed till

indication that the Administration does not intend to give any aid to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, and as a violation of all the pledges of 1856.

Mr. Johnson said that the spirit of sectionalism was so strong that there was no hope of a route offering Mr. Houston moved that the Eastern terminus b

in Arkansas opposite Memphis, and proceeded to speak in favor of the El Paso route. House,—The House took up and passed several bills on the private calendar. [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] WASHINGTON, April 15, 1858.

The Kansas Committee of Conference-Close Chances

for the Bill-Adjournment of Congress-Utah The managers of the conference in relation to the The managers of the conference in relation to the Kansas bill, on the part of the House, were not announced as late as two o'clock to day. Rumors as to the selection have prevailed, but they were errore out. The Speaker may find it a somewhat difficult task to please the majority of the House in the selection. Mr. English, according to his declaration yesterday, expects the appointment of a committee that will represent the views of the anti-Lecompton majority. But it may be doubted whether there is an

will represent the views of the anti-Lecompton majority. But it may be doubted whether there is an anti-Lecompton majority of the House, unless Mr. English be included in it.

If any essential alteration of the Senate bill be required by Mr. English, it will still be in danger. Lecompton has yet to run the gauntlet between the hesitating Northern Democrats and the Southern States Right men. Mr. Garnett's remark, yesterday, that be would not vote for the Senate bill if amended, shows that it is still in a critical condition. But skillful management will bring it out of danger.

NUMBER 100.

The Hopes for the Kousas Bill—Action of the Santifference—The Democratic Division—Mr. English Position—The President, Gc.
Considerable hopes are entertained that the Kansas bill, in the shape in which it came from the mate, or with some triling modifications. (more in careful to phraseology than substance,) will, before the of this week, become the law of the land. There is no absolute necessity, however, for the careful to phraseology than substance, will, before the content of this week, become the law of the land. There is no absolute necessity, however, for the careful to the careful that t

The anti-Lecompton Deve crate in Congress may be divided into two classes, one of which is evidently divided into two classes, one of which is evidently determined to sever forever its connection with the Democratic party, while the other is still firmly attached to it, and hopes to co-operate with it hereafter. It is to this latter class of honest anti-Lecompton Democrate that the administration locks with confidence for a modification of sentiment in regard to the bill combined Committee Co now before Congress. Mr. Buchanan remembers the judgment of Solomon, who gave the child to be who would not allow it to be divided, and so do the Denou

their old friends.

Mr. English has it in his power to be the peace maker of inscountry, and to establish a national reputation throughout the land. He is a young man yet, and may do as much for himself and the country in one short session, as others have done to ruin them selves and the party with which they have hitheric The President abides the issue with his characteries

tic calminess. He will sign no bill that contains an unconstitutional provision; while, on the other hand, he is willing to carry the spirit of compromise as far as the Constitution will permit and his duty to the whole country justify.

Washington, April 17.—The Committee of Con-ference on the Kansas bill met this morning. Mr. Hunter was absent, as at the previous meeting, but all the other members were present. The matter was considered, but nothing transpired showing the probability of an agreement.

The next and final meeting will be on Monday

General Smith is appointed to the command of the Department of Utah, and Brigadier-General flarmey and Colonel Johnston to command according to their brevet rank. Col. Lee succeeds to the command of

the Department of the West.
Colonel and Inspector General Mansfield is released from the duty of inspecting recruits, which duty will devolve on Lieut. Colonel J. E. Johnston.

[From the Norfolk Argus, April 17.] TRIBUTE TO HENRY A. WISE. There was an enthusiastic meeting of our citize irrespective of party, on Thursday night, to do hono to Governor Wise for the noble aid, he rendered the cause of Internal Improvements and State credit by

ships and other vessels.

Mr. Milleon, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill fixing the compensation of captains in the revenue service at \$1,500; first lieutenants \$1,200; second lieutenants \$1,500; third lieutenants \$1,000; engineers \$1,200, and assistant engineers \$1,000; and assistant engineers \$1,000 or annum. The compensation of the petry officers and sergennt marines to be fixed by the President, and not to exceed \$40 per month, exclusive of rations—passed.

Governor Wise is to day the most popular man.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY A. WISE. A very large and respeciable body of our citizens convened at Ashland Hall last evening in response to a call made through the papers, to give some oppression of approbation for the prompt and commendable action of Gov. Wise, in convening the exsustic assembly, in which no political stripe or party was acknowledged, on motion of T. T. Cropper, Eq., L. H. Chandler, Esq., was called to the Char, no W. G. Dunbar and J. H. Nash, Esqs., were appoint-

the Chair then, in a orier but eloquent address, which was highly eulogistic of Gov. Wise, stated the object of the convention, when On motion of T. T. Cropper, Esq., a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Myer Myers, E. T. Summers, J. E. Ford, Solomon Cherry and George Brane

mers, J. E. Ford, Solomon Cherry and George Philadelle, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the assembly.

During their absence the meeting was addressed by Mesars. Biebie, Maltory and McKenny, after

official interposition under the constitution, in convening an extra session of the Legislature at a time when the great interests of the Commonwealth w at stake, has shown that he is equal to any emergency and ever ready to promote and defend the honor of the good old Commonwealth, be it, therefore, Resolved, That in his efficial capacity, as Chief Resolved, that in his them expactly, a con-magnistrate of the State, he has shown entire chility to discharge the duties of bis station, with honor to himself and benefit to his constituency, the people That his prompt action on the occasion reterred to dearly evinces that he is a man of unbending nerv-

of the Old Dominion, irrespective of political differences of opinion in Federal politics, owe him a debt of scheme, (and their name is legion) which he has a signally aided cannot sufficiently subgiss him for the immense and incalculable ben-firs, which must be itably result from his comprehensive and cound views of State policy, and his energetic action in support of

EXECUTION OF STOVALL.

the Administration knew these necessities in January as well as it does now, and Mr. Trumbull saying a belief exists that much of this deficiency arises from contracts entered into without sanction of law, and from a usurpation on the part of the Government in quartering an army in Kansas and sending another to winter in the Rocky mountains.

Finally the bill was made the special order for half past 12 o'clock on Monday. Mr. Hale previously moving to amend by adding an additional section that no contract be henceforth entered into by any officer of the Government except under law or under wages of sin. I have even held the position of a minister of the gospel, and was beloved and respected anoth, but this only shows the hight from which have fallen, and from which all are liable to led

they yield to their baser feelings.
"For ten years past I have followed the path of rain in New Orleans, and here a mistortune happened me which darkened all my future life, but to which I do not wish more particularly to refer. I intend to cess blame on no one but myself. Afterward-I went Nicaragua, but, being forced to return again, gave loose rein to my vile propensities, and in due gourse of time became the murderer that I am to day."

THE McDONOUGH NEGROES. The New Orleans "Bulletin' calls attention to the eighty-six negroes belonging to the McDonough state. By the will of McD, they were to be sent to Liberia after serving fifteen years. Knowing that they are shortly to be free, these negroes have be they are shortly to be free, these negroes have become discontented, refractory and troublesome.—
They have incurred the habit of running away, and have failen into excessee calculated to deprave their morals and injure their health. The Commissioners cannot exercise the supervision of mosters over them, and the consequence is that they are subject to bad treatment, and sometimes severe punishment—
The sum received for their hire is a mere trifle (\$2,000.) and no adequate remuneration for the trouble and expense they afford the managers of the estate.

THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA. Advices from Caraceas to the 30th uit, announce its

one of the most active of his coarjutors, wi The sacret of the Kansas.

The country has reason to congratulate itself upon the speedy termination of the session. Congress has not allowed itself time to do anything except to pass the appropriation bills and the Kansas bill, and this is all that is required. The Congress salary bill was a good device for procuring abort sessions. Congress is better paid for going home than for remaining here to attend to public business.

or this week, become the law of the land. There's no absolute necessity, however, for hurrying the massage or rejection of the bill, in the position in which it is now placed, and the joint committees will not undertake to report to their respective. Houses till feel ng pretty certain that what they recommend is likely

crats who, in this dark hour, return to the embrace of beir old friends.

morning.

A general order has been issued by the Comman der in Chief of the army directing particularly the movements of the troops from the barracks at Newport, Jefferson and Carlsie, and from lorts Columbus and Randall, for Utab at the earliest notice.

General Smith is an outset to the convent of the

The greater portion of the troops destined for Unibere to concentrate at Fort Leavenworth, to be ready to move on the arrival of Gen. Smith. The head quarters of the 2d Intantry has been ransferred to St. Louis.

bis prompt call of an extra session.

It was a pleasing sight to see the leaders of the opposition party in our city casting aside party prejudices for the time, to unite with Democrats in prace of the present Governor of Virginia. It shows that when the interests of our city and Commonwealth are at stake, Federal politics may be forgotten.

GOVERNOR WISE is to day the most popular man

The Committee offered the following preamble an resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation, and the meeting adjourned:

Whereas, Governor Henry A. Wise, by his timely

suited to any condition of circumstance that ma arise, in which the interests of the State may be jeopardy on the one hand, and any insidious attempt on the other, to sully the fair escutcheon of her is

gratitude ineffaceable by the lance of time.

That the beneficiaries of the Internal Improv-

junctures of her history. The ex Rev. George W Stovall, conversed at New Orleans of the murder of Mary Durand, was excepted on the 9th inet., all efforts to induce the Governous to commute the sentence having tolled. The containal made a speech from the scaffold, acknowledging

The Commissioners recommend that some rectarous The Commission of the control of the the Colonization Society, for the transportation of these negroes to the colonial settlement of Liberia, and that some sufficient sum be applied for carrying out the provisions of the will in reference to the preliminaries, for consummating the benevolent in-

Advices from Caraccas to the 30th uit., announce that the provisional government had been fully organized and ordered the discharge of all the employees of the late Monagas government. A letter to the New York Journal of Commerce says:

General Monagas, the ex President who, when the revolution broke out, took retuge at the French legation, has delivered himself up to the provisional government, and will take his trial for all his misdeds. He will be fortunate if he escapes with the loss of his plunder, estimated variously from 3 000,000 to 5,000 etc (five millions) of dollars. His son in law, Mr. Gu saippi, one of the most active of his coadjutors, will be

ta better paid for going nome toan for remaining itset to attend to public business.

The Pacific Railroad bill is before the Senste, and is undergoing a thorough discussion. The project of a telegraph to Utah is revived by a reconsideration of the vote postponing it to next December.

Iow.